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Moderne Analyse psychischer Erscheinungen, by A. HOCHÉ. Gustav Fisher, Jena, 1907. pp. 17.

Hoche holds that there is too much reason to agree with the late Professor Möbius in believing that all psychology is hopeless. This applies with great force to that type of psychology that is chiefly interested in the problem of the relations of the body and soul, the reality of the objective world versus its subjectivity, the problem of the freedom of the will versus necessity, the doctrine of the immortality of the human soul. To the solution of these problems we are no nearer to-day than 2,000 years ago. On the other hand, there is very great need of another type of psychology. History, religion, criminal law, medicine, education are all almost crying out for more knowledge of psychic processes. We must, therefore, now expect a period of more special and above all more objective work. This is already begun in the laboratory where conditions for introspection are observed, also in psychopathology, in the study of children and of animals, and very specially, according to this author, in retrograde amnesia. The writer believes, therefore, that the old abstract psychology is at an end and that the new psychology, which is advancing just now so rapidly in the study of split personalities and psychic degeneration, variations from type, individual psychic pathography, and suggestion, possesses the future. Especially is he impressed by the new forensic psychology's association experiments called the *Tatbestandsdiagnostik*.

Attention, by W. B. PILLSBURY. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., New York, 1908. pp. 346.

This really is a new edition of a volume published in 1906 in French but the author has added chapters on the measurements of attention, its relations to feeling and the self and on the educational applications of some of the conclusions. He has also expanded a short chapter in the French edition on memory, will and reason into three, while new material has been introduced here and there throughout the book. It was certainly high time to have a comprehensive treatment of the theories of attention which are, as the author well says, at present in a chaotic state. The author has sought to give all explanations in terms of observed phenomena, to show critically the relations between fact and theory, and for the sake of completeness he places special emphasis on higher mental processes than is usual in works upon attention. The general plan of the book will be sufficiently indicated from the titles of the leading chapters which are as follows—the mental effects of attention; its motor concomitants, its conditions, interest and feeling of activity; its effects in consciousness; the methods of measuring it; its relations to ideas; association in perception, memory, will or action, reason, feeling or emotion; the self, its anatomical basis, its physiology, its relation to theories of apperception; history and critique of its psychological theories; attention in pathology and in development. The last two chapters deal with the general connections and applications to education.

Vom Fühlen, Wollen und Denken. Versuch einer Theorie des Willens, von THEODOR LIPPS. Schriften der Gesellschaft für Psychologische Forschung, Heft 13 and 14 (III Sammlung). Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig, 1907. pp. 275.

The writer first discusses the idea of feeling, its relations to consciousness and to objects, its quality, the feeling of activity which he deems basal, endeavor, the conditions of pleasure. He then passes to striving and its verities, treating of its general essentials, considering it as inherited tendency of apperceptions, striving of energy or interest, its conditions, and finally of active, passive and assertive striving

or endeavor. In the third chapter he considers reality striving, which is tendency, consciousness of possibility and its analysis, normal and abnormal, the relations between it and between striving and the conception of an end or object and its actualization, apperception, realization of the goal of endeavor and the antithetic relations of unity. In successive chapters he considers positive, negative and passive endeavor, the conditions and the nature of energy involved and the possibilities of effort, the differences between instinctive and conscious effort, willing and physical activity, its relations to personality, will and judgment, the logic of will, pleasure, activity and worth.

Die Grundformen der Gefühle, by N. ALECHSIEFF. (Aus dem psychologischen Laboratorium der Universität Sofia.) Mit 1 photolithogr. Tafel. Psychologische Studien, III Band, 2 und 3 Heft, 1907: 156-271.

Professor Alechsieff has performed a long series of experiments with a view to putting the various theories of feeling to an experimental test. Each experiment consisted of two parts,—an introspection by the subject and a careful measurement of the changes in the pulse-beats and the respiration by the experimenter.

His conclusions are as follows:

1. The best results can be obtained by applying both the impression and expression methods at the same time. In this way the results of introspection can be checked by the objective determination of the processes. But this plan cannot be used for the investigation of all the feelings, for many of the finer ones cannot be subjected to an objective test.

2. All psychical phenomena, which stand in no direct relation to the peripheral stimuli or the different sense organs and which are referred by us to the condition of consciousness, to the Ego, should be considered as feelings. The feeling processes are awakened by the

